

AUSTRALIAN FEDERAL POLICE

PLATYPUS

MAGAZINE

Identity unknown

Australians lose about \$1.4 billion each year through identity crime and personal fraud

Our longest mission

50 years of service to the United Nations Force in Cyprus

Improving lives through rule of law

New doctrine supports the AFP International Deployment Group

JAN-JUN 2014



The platypus has been adopted by the Australian Federal Police as a symbol representing the diverse requirements placed on members in the execution of their duties.

This unique and tenacious Australian animal is a survivor against increasing pressure from today's environment. It leaves no stone unturned in its daily pursuits and has equipped itself with a range of features to adapt to changes over many years.

It is capable of passing unnoticed if required, yet it demonstrates an unfailing dedication to explore all possibilities in an effort to maintain its special place in Australia's environment.

Although generally a peaceful animal, the platypus is able to defend itself, if necessary, with a venomous spur. This is done, at times, against larger and more powerful opponents—a quality admired and respected by members of the Australian Federal Police.



AFP
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Cover image: Cash seized by the Criminal Assets Confiscation Task Force.

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Platypus^{is now} online



The AFP Platypus Magazine is available online and can be read anytime, anywhere in the world as we move from this, our last printed edition of the magazine.

In its online format, Platypus will continue to bring readers in-depth stories on investigations, international and domestic operations conducted by the AFP and its partners.

For the next edition (Jul-Dec 2014) and all future editions please go to www.afp.gov.au/platypus

Commissioner's message



Identity crime is a rapidly increasing problem within contemporary society that costs the Australian community about \$1.4 billion each year. It is also a fundamental enabler to all other crime types as criminals seek to disguise their identities from law enforcement and the people they hope to exploit.

This edition of AFP Platypus Magazine highlights that the September 11 terrorists had amassed 364 false names between them in order to perpetrate their acts against innocent people.

Increasingly sophisticated networks of criminals continue to use identity crime as an enabler to other crimes such as the drug trade and human trafficking to money laundering and, as mentioned above – terrorism. Tellingly, the explosives used in the Bali bombings were shipped to Bali using false identity documents.

Platypus unpacks the complex web of technology, techniques and practices of identity crime in the major feature article for this edition of the magazine.

This edition also highlights the significant success of the SK Foods litigation under Australia's *Proceeds of Crime Act* legislation. The conviction of a Californian tomato grower on tax fraud and racketeering offences in the United States led to the demise of his companies in America and Australia.

This case presented the AFP with a challenging litigation to restrain a \$50 million surplus after the sale of the Australian company to reimburse creditors. The successful litigation reinforces the key message that the AFP will pursue corporate criminals and remove their assets.

The 50-year contribution to Cyprus by Australian law enforcement is also recognised in this edition. In May 1964, 40 police officers drawn from across Australian jurisdictions deployed in what was an historic first for Australian police – that of a peacekeeping role.

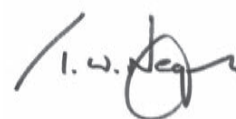
Australian police have been there with the Cypriot people through challenging times. The article highlights the amazing first-person accounts of police officers who have served with the mission.

This year also marks the 20th anniversary of the AFP's deployment to Mozambique in March 1994 to help bring to a close the many years of civil war that all but destroyed the country.

Finally, Platypus also reports on the release last year of an important document that captures the invaluable collective experience of Australian police on overseas missions.

The new doctrine detailed in the Strategic Framework for Police Development will support the AFP International Deployment Group in improving security, stability and governance in our region and beyond.

I hope you enjoy this edition of Platypus.



Commissioner TW Negus



Terrorist Mohamed Atta – master of identity crime.

Identity unknown?

Australians lose about \$1.4 billion each year through identity crime and personal fraud.

When Mohamed Atta and 18 other terrorists executed the September 11 attacks in 2001, they had amassed a total of 364 false names between them. Indeed, Atta had been trained by Al Qaeda in passport alteration and 11 of the hijackers were suspected of using altered passports with detectable changes. Identity fraud was a fundamental enabler of the terrorist attacks.

So too, identity crime is a gateway enabler across all crime types. According to the Australian Bureau of Statistics Personal Fraud Survey 2010-11, Australians lost \$1.4 billion through personal fraud. Alarming, the survey estimated that 1.2 million Australians aged 15 years and over were victims of at least one incident of personal fraud, including identity fraud.

The prevalence of identity crime as a means of disguising a criminal's activities in other nefarious acts further spreads the reach of these crimes deeper into Australian society. From the drug trade and human trafficking to financial fraud to terrorism – identity crime is a basic means of producing funds to finance other crime and a means of hiding from law enforcement and prosecution.

Furthermore, international research suggests identity crime is the fastest growing crime type. This growth is exacerbated by organised crime syndicates who contribute to its spread and then direct the proceeds to other criminal activities.

"It's a little bit like the Greek Hydra," says Federal Agent James McMillan. "You cut off one head and another two grow." Federal Agent McMillan is a former team leader with the Sydney Identity Security Strike

Team (ISST). He says the lure of easy money and the relative simplicity of forging basic identity documents make it extremely difficult to halt completely.

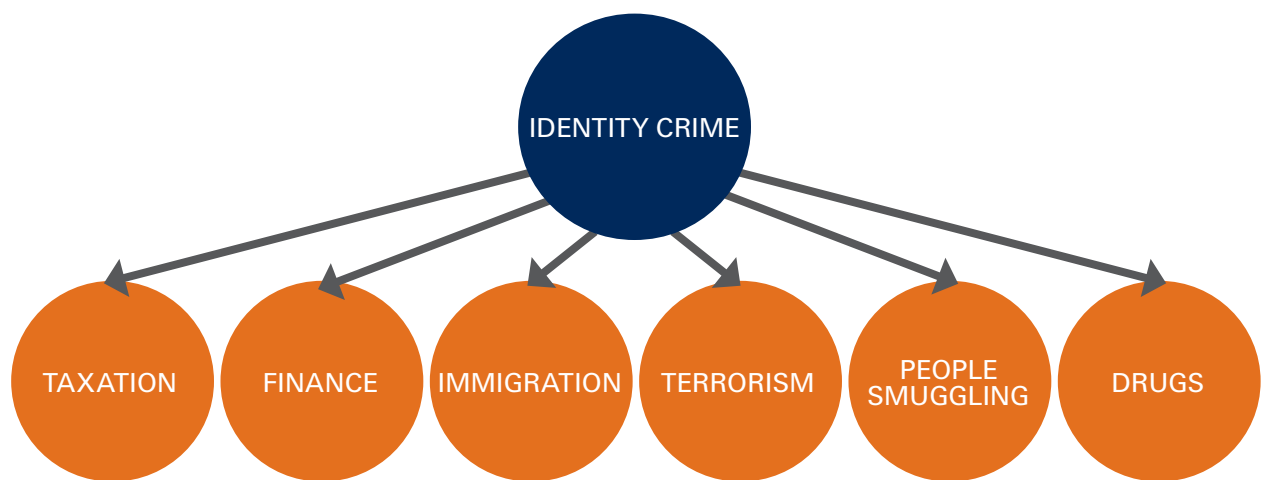
How it works

Identity crimes start with simple 'breeder documents' such as birth certificates and billing accounts, which can be produced on home computer technology. More elaborate documents such as a Medicare cards, credit cards and driver licences are produced with slightly more professional but easily used and commercially available equipment.

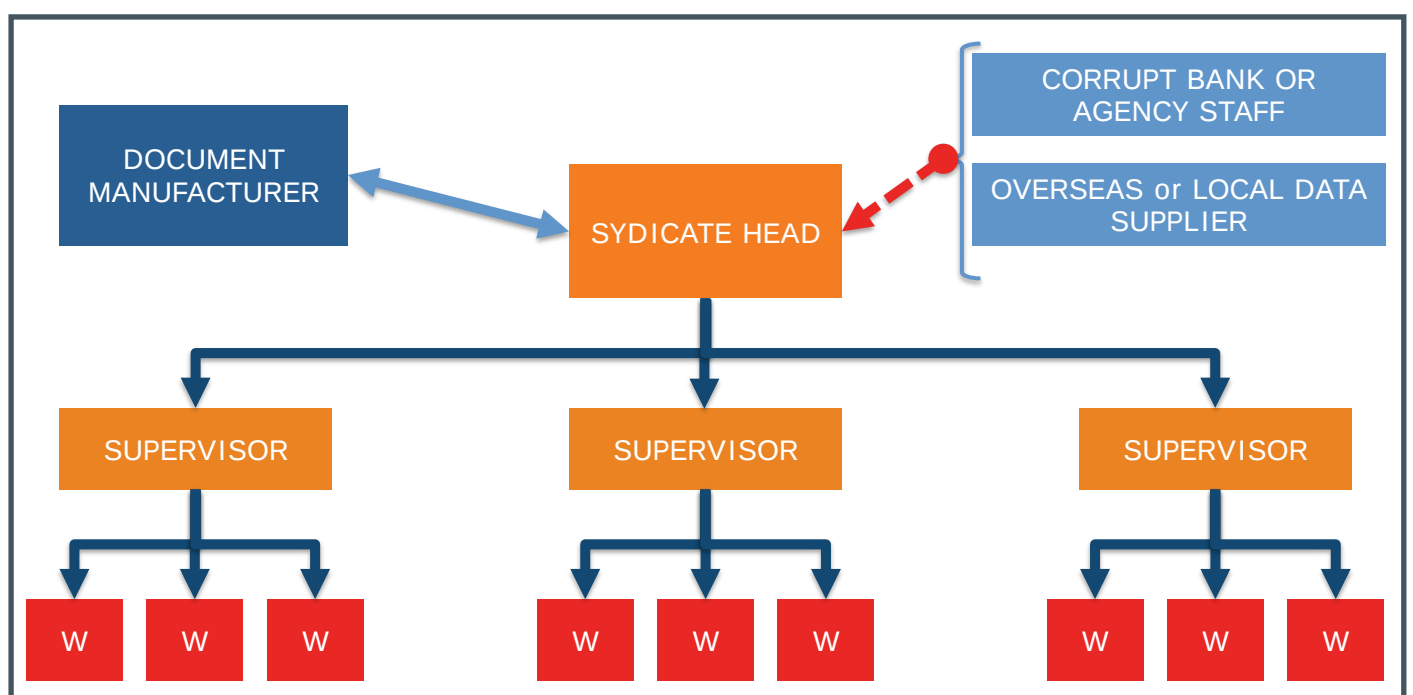
The 'identity bundle' is then used for the 100-point security-identification process that most Australian government agencies and financial institutions rely upon. This can be used to access everything from credit cards, bank accounts and employment, which could allow access to secure facilities and computer systems.

Operation Zulu is a classic example. The joint AFP and ATO investigation was commenced after ATO identified extensive Business Activity Statement (BAS) fraud. Stolen identification information had been used to establish 81 companies and businesses. Other false documentation was used to obtain Post Office boxes, bank accounts and telephone accounts.

The identity information was obtained from a job-vacancy scam. A criminal enterprise placed a job advertisement for a secure waste management company in an online newspaper. Employment applicants willingly handed over large volumes of



Identity crime enables crime throughout the community.



Highly organised crime syndicates are capable of defrauding millions of dollars in a single week.

What is identity crime?

Standard definitions are used by law enforcement agencies throughout Australia.

Identity: a term that encompasses the identity of natural persons (living or dead) and the identity of bodies corporate.

Identity fabrication: is used to describe the creation of a fictitious identity.

Identity manipulation: is the alteration of one's own identity.

Identity theft: is the theft or assumption of a pre-existing identity (or a significant part thereof).

Identity crime: is a generic term to describe activities/offences in which a perpetrator uses a fabricated, manipulated or a stolen/assumed identity to facilitate the commission of a crime or crimes.

personal identity information as part of the interview process. The only face-to-face contact between the suspects and service providers was in the opening of the bank accounts.

The suspects used the information to create alternate identities. These identities were subsequently used to open the bank accounts, incorporate Australian proprietary limited companies and submit false BAS' to the ATO for the refund of Goods and Services Tax to those false companies.

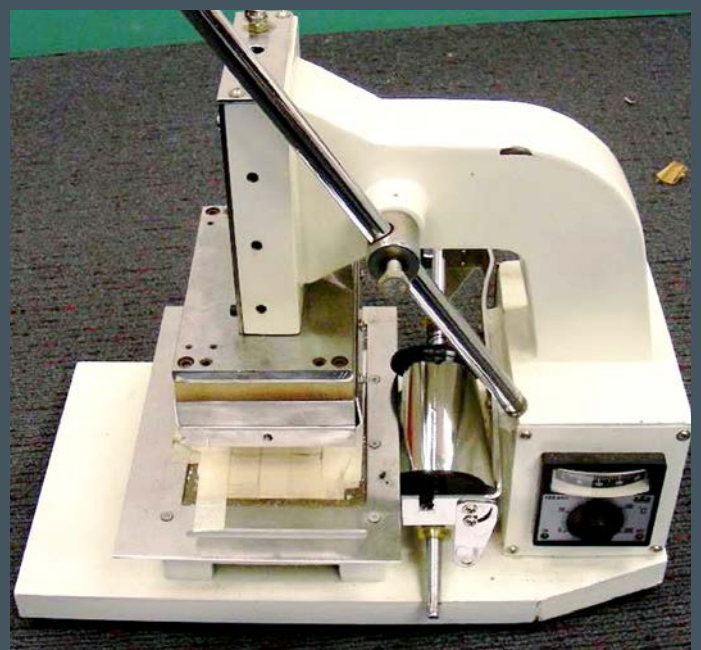
All this was done from a suburban mini storage shed using mobile telephones, a laptop and a high-quality printer – but was only possible through the manipulation of personal identification information. When the suspects were arrested in 2012, they had amassed \$400,000 each in a very short time.

Enabling serious crime

An even more insidious use of identity crime is its ability to underpin more serious criminal acts. The Sydney Identity Security Strike Team (a multi-agency taskforce between the AFP, New South Wales Police Force and the Department of Immigration and Border Protection and supported by New South Wales Roads and Maritime Services) Team Leader Mike McKay says



Driver licence software template and card printer are capable of producing credible identity documents from a home factory.



A tipping/gilding machine seized during Operation Avarice places coloured black, red, silver or gold tipping foil on the raised embossing on plastic cards.

the broader problem of identity crime as an enabler to serious organised crime in all its guises cannot be underestimated. He says wherever a criminal act is being carried out by an offender there will be the desire to disguise their identity.

“False identities can be basically used for any criminal or nefarious activity where a person seeks to disguise their true identity in the hope of deceiving others, including law enforcement,” says Federal Agent McKay.

“This can be as diverse as an underage person having a false driver licence with an altered date of birth through to serious and organised criminal syndicates using false identity documents for the importation of narcotics and subsequent remittance of those millions of dollars of proceeds of crime overseas.”

Operation Zulu also highlights issues where identity crime enables other crime types. One of the suspects in Operation Zulu was first arrested by the Queensland Police Service in relation to the resolution of a major drug investigation. AFP investigations into the importation of Tier 1 illicit substances (heroin, cocaine and amphetamine type substances) reveal that a significant percentage of all parcel post importations are facilitated by a false identity.

Federal Agent McMillan says during state and federal investigations it is common to find identity crime is involved at some level in major drug investigations, human trafficking, people smuggling, frauds (credit cards, loans, mortgages, and immigration), money laundering, overseas remittances and terrorism.

“We often find when we do search warrants and resolutions of major identity crime investigations that there are also other crimes involved, such as seizing large amounts of narcotics and occasionally firearms and so forth,” Federal Agent McMillan says.

Sophistication

The rise of identity crime is aided by the sophistication of criminal syndicates and the technology now available to support them. The potential benefit to criminals is staggering. So it is not surprising that criminals are organising criminal syndicates in ever-increasing sophistication. The recent resolution of Operation Arkanis in September 2013 is a case in point.

Operation Arkanis was focused on an Identity (ID) Crime syndicate in Sydney that was manufacturing NSW driver licences, Medicare cards and credit cards. The investigation had established the specific location of where the fake documents were being produced.



Confiscated materials from Operation Pulse.



Identity bundles are a key stepping stone to creating bank accounts and even companies under false identities.



Card embossing machines seized in Sydney during Operation Pulse.

Federal Agent McKay says what investigators found was effectively a manufacturing line.

“The house was set up for the production of counterfeit IDs,” says Federal Agent McKay. “As you would expect, there were the relevant materials and equipment to manufacture IDs such as tipping machines, manual and auto embossers, and high quality double sided printers for printing cards on both sides.”

“There was also the necessary equipment to allow the images and data to be copied onto these cards, such as laptops, some software programs and the stock with magnetic strips or data chips needed to produce credit cards, Medicare cards and driver licences.”

Federal Agent McKay says there is little evidence that high-tech equipment and technologies needed to make fake IDs are procured from legitimate suppliers. He says the technologies required to make high-quality reproductions are mostly sourced from Asia. Incredibly, security measures such as holograms and magnetic strips are produced to such a high quality that the average person would not be able to detect the difference between real and fake products.

Operation Avarice illustrates the international reach of ID crime syndicates. This operation investigated a crime syndicate of predominantly Malaysian nationals

operating on a scale previously unseen by ISST investigators.

The syndicate collected personal identification information and credit card information from dedicated providers in the United Kingdom, Malaysia and Spain. The card data was electronically transmitted to a syndicate head in Australia through various means. The syndicate imported manufacturing consumables into Australia, such as blank magnetic credit card stock, encoding and card printing equipment, which was legally sourced primarily from China and the USA.

The counterfeit credit cards and supporting identity documents, including Medicare cards and New South Wales driving licences, were used to undertake organised shopping activities across Queensland, New South Wales, the Australian Capital Territory and Victoria. These cards were used to purchase high-end electronics, store gift cards, tobacco and alcohol, which were then sold for profit.

Eight suspects were arrested in New South Wales and Victoria and charged with participating in a criminal group and dealing in instruments of crime valued in excess of \$1 million. The investigation dismantled a major criminal syndicate that had been operating across Australia and internationally.

Law enforcement teamwork

Multi-agency teamwork is a major contributor to the success of law enforcement to counter ID crime. The AFP hosts the Sydney ISST, which is a multi-agency team comprising officers from the AFP, NSW Police Force, Department of Immigration and Border Protection and NSW Roads and Maritime Services (formerly the RTA), dedicated to investigating highly organised syndicates involved in the supply, manufacture, distribution and use of false identity documents and identity related crimes.

The ISST has had significant success with investigations over the past few years, and this is credited to the ongoing commitment of the embedded agencies, sharing of intelligence in real time and the combined use of our resources during periods of high demand.

The ISST sees the positive results with our engagement with the Criminal Assets Confiscation Taskforce and NSW Crime Commission in dismantling these criminal syndicates and restraining of the proceeds derived from their criminal enterprises.

The ISST works closely with financial institutions, state/territory/Commonwealth law enforcement agencies, regulators and industry in tackling ID crime and ID security. An important partner is also the Attorney General's Department, which leads the Government's work under the National Identity Security Strategy (NISS).

The NISS provides a framework for inter-governmental cooperation to strengthen Australia's federated personal identification processes. The NISS includes a number of measures to enhance identification and verification processes, combat identity theft and prevent the misuse of stolen identities. A keystone initiative of the NISS is the Document Verification System (DVS).

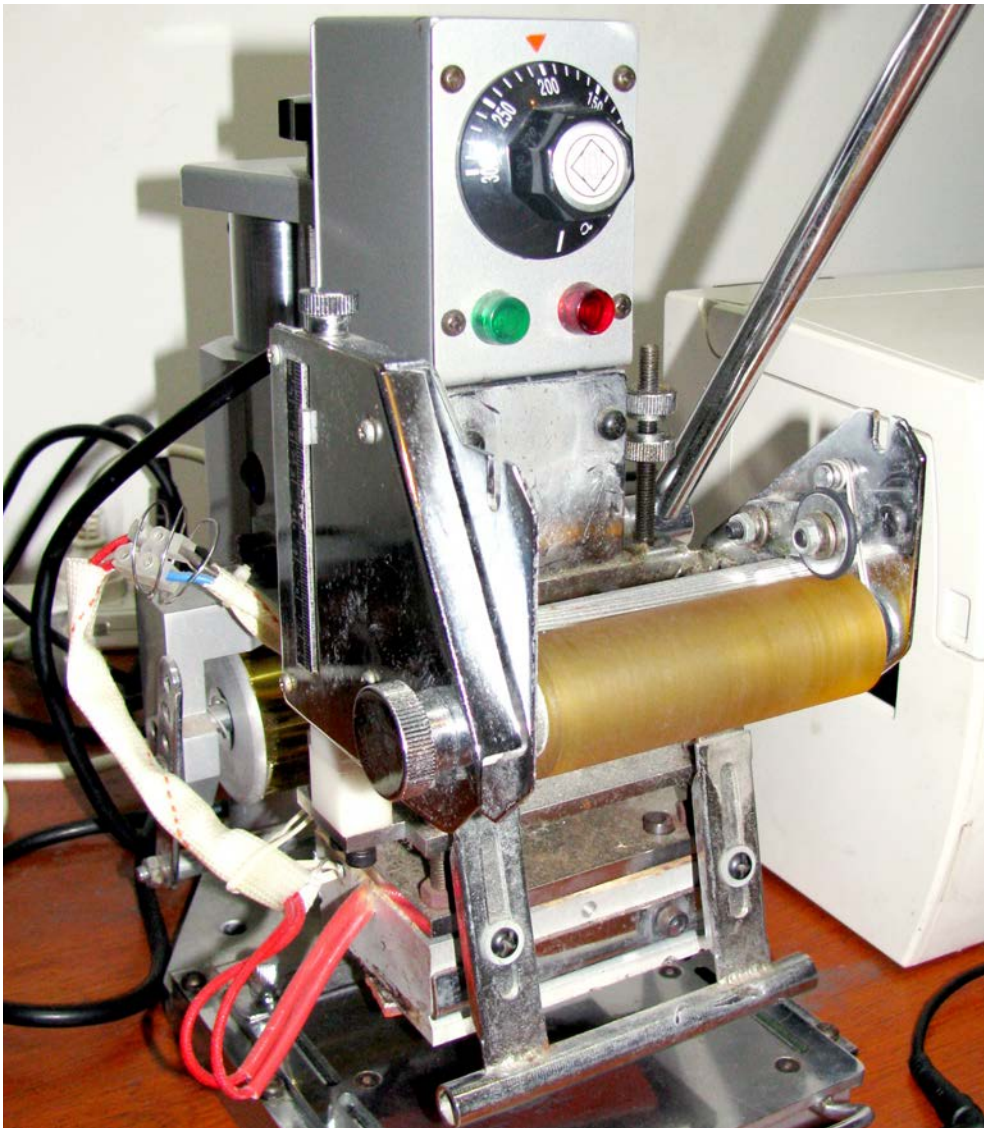
The DVS is a national online system that allows organisations to compare a customer's identifying information with a government record. It is a secure system that operates 24/7 and matches key details contained on Australian-issued identifying credentials, providing a 'yes' or 'no' answer within seconds. The DVS offers a practical way for organisations to reduce identity crime and misuse, which affects their reputation and their clients.

Until recently, the DVS was available only to government agencies. Since late 2013 however, the service has been extended to industry for use in businesses with legislative obligations to identify clients, such as the

Precautionary Tips

Police are reminding the public to take precautions to limit the risk of becoming identity-crime victims. There are some very effective tips that minimise a criminal's opportunity to use your personal details and identity. These include:

- Have a mailbox that is secure and always keep it locked.
- Always store any personal or financial documents in a safe place.
- Destroy old documents and cards before disposing of them, otherwise your trash could become someone else's means to stealing your identity.
- Beware of cold callers on the phone or salespeople who knock on your door offering you deals. Never provide your private financial or identification information to anyone, whether online, on the telephone or in person, unless you're totally satisfied they're legitimate.
- Be cautious when providing your personal details online, including credit card details. Always check the bona fides of an online company before making a purchase.
- Protect your identity on social networking sites. Keep your profile private and only become friends with people you know – your personal information and the comments you make provide a profile of yourself that someone can steal.
- Create strong, secure passwords – a mix of letters (upper and lower case), symbols and numbers – and don't share it with anyone. Be careful using public computers and don't save passwords into your web browser.
- Always keep your virus security on your computer up to date.
- Never reply to, click on links or open attachments accompanying email purporting to be from banks. Delete the email and telephone the bank to verify.
- Check your credit report every year. If you find that you have been marked as having unpaid accounts, for example, that you have never heard of, you might have become the victim of an identity theft.
- Keep your credit and debit cards secure and never let them leave your sight when paying for something, for example the bill at a restaurant.



A tipper seized in Sydney during Operation Pulse.

financial services and telecommunications sectors. Another recent innovation is the emergence of facial recognition technology, and the immense potential of biometric face recognition has been acknowledged for years.

Even so, Federal Agent McMillan says the individual citizen is a major player in minimising identity crime. The bottom line is that identity crime can start with stealing real identity details.

The online environment is a growing medium for identity criminals to access unsuspecting individuals. UK research indicates that 86 per cent of all credit card and store card fraud is conducted in an online environment. “The big one,” Federal Agent McMillan

says, “is never provide any personal identity information to people who don’t need access to it – either in person, by phone or online”.

He says simple changes in individual behaviour make a big difference to identity security. He adds that as well as investigating identity crime, the ISST has a responsibility to educate the community on how identity criminals use compromised data and obtain personal financial information.

“I think the combination of having education and effective investigation of these matters is the key to keeping the levels of identity crime down. The public also needs to be better educated about identity crime and how vulnerable they may be to criminal attacks.”

“False identities can be basically used for any criminal or nefarious activity”

Confiscated materials from Operation Pulse.



History of success

AFP Identity Crime investigations have provided a consistent series of success.

By Michael McKay, Team Leader ISST Sydney

False identities can be used for any criminal or nefarious activity where a person seeks to disguise their true identity in the hope of deceiving others, including law enforcement.

Examples can be as diverse as an underage person having a false driver licence with an altered date of birth, through to serious and organised criminal syndicates using false identity documents for the importation of narcotics and subsequent remittance of those millions of dollars of proceeds of crime overseas.

Following are an overview of some major successes by the AFP in partnership with state law enforcement agencies to investigate identity crime.

Operation Avarice (2009)

This investigation was undertaken in Sydney, Melbourne and Brisbane resulting in seven arrests and the dismantling of a hierarchical ID manufacturing syndicate.

Compromised credit card details were obtained overseas and a subsequent Spanish investigation resulted in the arrest of 13 persons conducting similar activities in Spain. The syndicate head in Australia was sentenced to 8 years 10 months imprisonment with a non-parole period of 7 years 2 months.

Operation Pulse (2011 – 2012)

This investigation resulted in eight arrests with charges relating to identity crime, money laundering, deemed supply of narcotics, fraud and credit card offences.

Two separate false ID manufacturing syndicates were dismantled, which included the charging of

the syndicate heads, manufacturers, supervisors/distributors of false IDs, shoppers, money launderers and those dealing with the proceeds of these crimes. ISST executed search warrants and seized equipment used in the manufacture of false IDs, stock (blank cards and holograms), cash, jewellery, high-end goods and alcohol.

In excess of \$1.5 million was remitted overseas using false NSW driver licences manufactured by one of these syndicates. Shoppers utilised false credit cards with supporting false driver licences to purchase gift cards, alcohol and high-end goods, some of these were specifically purchased to order.

ISST engaged the Criminal Assets Confiscation Taskforce (CACT) and the NSW Crime Commission throughout this investigation resulting in cash, goods and assets totalling in excess of \$1.35 million being restrained. Jewellery, high-end goods and \$20,000 cash have already been forfeited to the Crown.

The following sentences were imposed on members of these syndicates:

- Syndicate head sentenced to imprisonment for 7 years 6 months with non-parole period of 4 years 7 months
- Syndicate head (manufacture of false ID and money laundering) sentenced to imprisonment for 7 years 6 months with non-parole period of 4 years 9 months
- Shoppers (x2) sentenced to imprisonment for 2 years with non-parole period of 6 months and imprisonment for 10 months with non-parole period of 6 months.



Goods and equipment seized during an investigation.

Operation Arkanis (2013)

This investigation commenced in early 2013 and was resolved on 10 September 2013, with the execution of search warrants and the arrest the two principals. The syndicate was actively engaged in the exchange of personal identification information, manufacture and distribution of false ID documents – specifically NSW RMS driver licences, Victorian driver licences, credit cards and Medicare cards.

The manufacture location had no other obvious purpose other than what could be described as being purely a false ID manufacturing factory.

ISST and CACT seized in excess of \$70,000 in cash, jewellery, high-end goods and other assets with an estimated value of \$2 million.

ISST investigations have identified that false IDs manufactured by this syndicate have been linked to crimes and investigations, such as:

- Credit card frauds, with one false credit card being used in Sydney over a 48 hour period to purchase goods and electronic items in excess of \$40,000.
- Vehicle fraud with several vehicles being purchased with a counterfeit bank cheque with the buyer assuming the seller's ID and then using a false NSW driver licence to on-sell the vehicles

for cash, with this only being detected when the original owner is notified that the bank cheque was counterfeit.

- Narcotic importations and money laundering offences investigated by the AFP.

Investigators are also seeing these false IDs being used by unlawful non-citizens in order for them to blend into normal day-to-day activities in Australia without raising any obvious suspicions.

The ISST is aware that false Australian IDs are being manufactured overseas, usually in high volume Australian tourist destinations, such as Thailand. However, Australian Customs and Border Protection Service (ACBPS) has recently seized a significant number of parcels containing false IDs, including NSW driver licences and Medicare cards of a reasonable quality from a non-traditional overseas location.

These false IDs were sent to various states and territories in Australia and enquiries have identified that on some occasions the person actually exists. However, the date of birth had been changed so the juvenile appears to be over 18 years of age and other false IDs have been linked to minor parcel post seizures that were also intercepted/detected by ACBPS.

ACT Policing advised the ISST of a recent incident where a false NSW driver licence was seized from a juvenile and she advised police that it had been sourced via Silkroad.

A case of rotten tomatoes

The successful settlement against Californian tomato baron Scott Salyer and his US company SK Foods is a landmark case under Australia's *Proceeds of Crime Act*.

As far as rotten tomatoes go, Californian tomato entrepreneur Scott Salyer was pretty much the pick of the bunch. Salyer was the third generation of a Californian family dynasty of cotton growers and later tomato producers. Between the Salyer family and other family companies operating from the rich Central Valley area of California they controlled about 5 per cent of the tomato product sales in North America.

But for some people enough is never enough. Salyer and SK Foods appeared on the US Department of Justice and FBI radar for serious criminal activity such

as racketeering, bribery and price fixing to get an edge on his competitors. The FBI launched an investigation in 2009, appropriately called Operation Rotten Tomato.

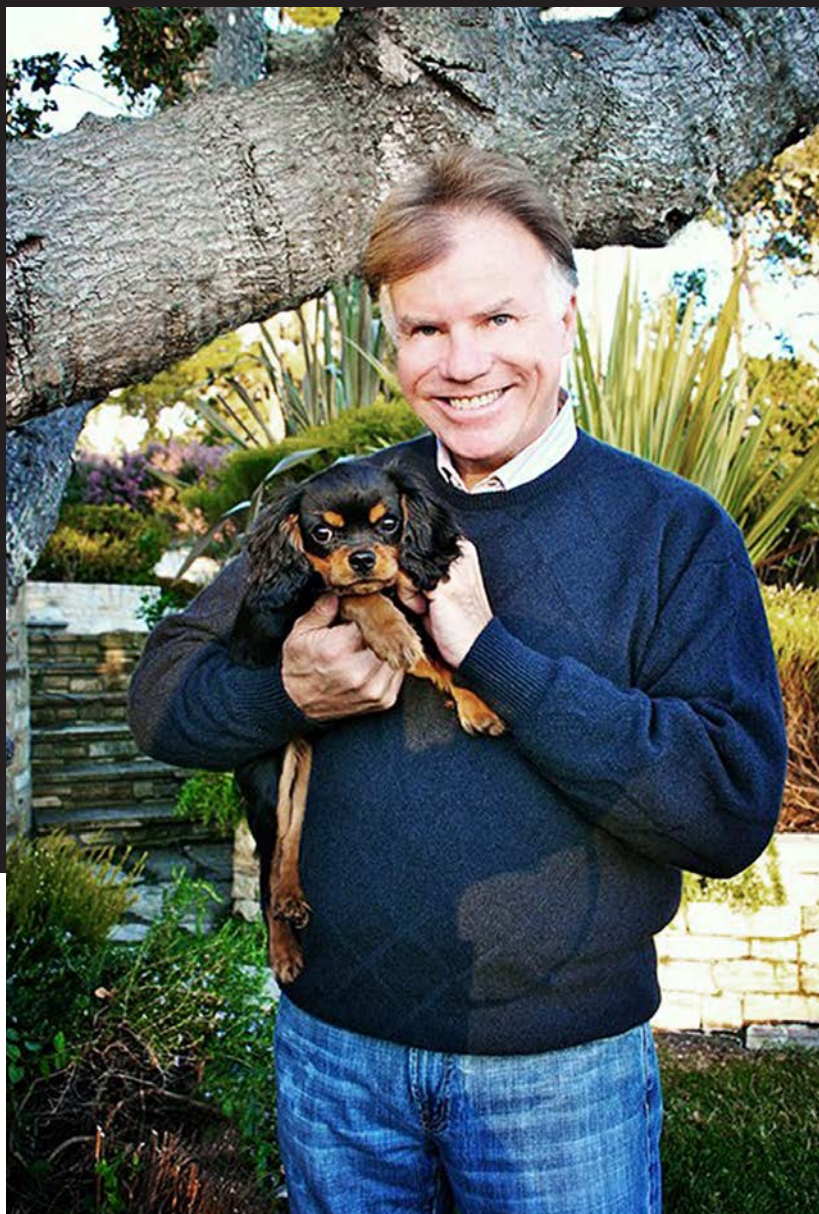
The FBI alleged that bribes were paid to key purchasing managers in US companies to award contracts to SK Foods at inflated prices. To meet expanded demand, substandard produce was used in processed tomato products. Products were also incorrectly labelled as organic products. Moreover, tomatoes with higher-than-permitted mold content were used to fill orders for tomato paste. According to court documents, Salyer was quoted as saying "You can solve all your problems with a label printer".

Salyer was subsequently arrested in 2010 and charged with tax fraud and US racketeering offences dating back to 1998. The US companies that Salyer controlled were then placed into bankruptcy. Scott Salyer was sentenced to six years in a Californian minimum security prison.

It was at this point that the fall of the Californian tomato baron would present Australian law enforcement with a landmark case under Australia's *Proceeds of Crime Act* (POCA). The Australian POCA was passed into law on 11 October 2002 and came into operation on 1 January 2003. The Act provides a scheme to trace, restrain and confiscate the proceeds of crime against Commonwealth law.



SK Foods demonstrated that targeting wealth created from crime was not just an issue for drug dealers.



Californian tomato entrepreneur Scott Salyer in happier times.

In some circumstances, the Act also can be used to confiscate the proceeds of crime against foreign law. It can also confiscate the proceeds of crime against Australian state law if those proceeds have been used in a way that contravenes Commonwealth law.

Such was the case when tainted money from Salyer's US operations was used to commence two businesses in Australia in 2002. There was no doubt that SK Foods Australia and SS Farms Australia Pty Ltd were profitable and legitimately run companies. But Australian liquidators Sheahan Lock Partners discovered that at least some of the \$12 million used by Salyer to purchase the Australian companies was likely the proceeds of crimes committed by Salyer.

In 2010, the assets of the Australian companies were sold for a combined figure of \$91 million dollars. After the sale and disbursement of funds to creditors there was a surplus amount of about \$50 million.

It was this money that the AFP would litigate to restrain under Section 19 of the POCA. A sworn affidavit setting out the circumstances of the action was filed in the Victorian Supreme Court by the AFP in May 2013.

"I think in years to come people will refer to the SK Foods' case as being a watershed case, specifically in relation to the interpretation and application of the POCA," says Sheahan Lock partner John Sheahan.

Mr Sheahan says the potential of criminality in the Australian context was apparent quite early in these administrations. He says the Australian bank that financed the Australian and New Zealand operations was monitoring the FBI investigation. In fact, Mr Sheahan says as the POCA process unfolded it was a learning curve for all parties involved, including the liquidators, the AFP and their respective legal advisors.

"This case alerted those involved to the reach of the POCA and the implications and the importance of practitioners, liquidators, receivers, administrators, traders, bankers – lawyers and barristers even – and their obligations to report suspicious transactions. So I think we will hear a lot more about SK Foods in the future."



Both Sheahan and Lock made several trips to the US to meet with the principal stakeholders based in California. They met early with Department of Justice US officials in Sacramento, California.

They learned that US authorities intended to file against Salyer's Australian interests under their own version of proceeds-of-crime litigation. US trustee of SK Foods Bradley Sharp had already commenced civil proceedings in the Federal Court of Australia and the United States Bankruptcy Court to recover the surplus from the sale of Salyer's Australian companies.

When the US Department of Justice decided against pursuing Salyer's Australian and New Zealand interests, Sheahan Lock Partners sought legal advice on whether the surplus funds should be restrained in Australia under POCA legislation. Sheahan Lock Partners approached the Criminal Assets Confiscation Taskforce in Melbourne in September 2012. As liquidators, they were concerned that the \$50 million surplus may represent proceeds of crime under the terms of the POCA.

Landmark

AFP Deputy Commissioner Close Operations Support Andrew Colvin says it was important that the AFP demonstrate it could successfully prosecute a case such as SK Foods. He says the AFP model is unique where law enforcement is responsible for investigating and litigating POCA cases. He adds that it wasn't without "some consternation" that the AFP decided to take on this responsibility. SK Foods was, therefore, the perfect opportunity to assess and confirm the AFP model.

Top left: Deputy Commissioner Close Operations Support Andrew Colvin addresses participants at an SK Foods debrief in Canberra. Middle left and below: A key message from SK Foods is that white collar assets built on crime will be targeted under the *Proceeds of Crime Act*.



"In some ways we have put a target on our back," Deputy Commissioner Colvin says. He says there is a community consensus that people do not profit from crime. There was also agreement within Government and agencies that the finite resources could be better used to prosecute POCA cases. "So we embarked on something that is unique and is not without significant challenges," he says. "And then, we are still very early on in the process and we get this matter called SK Foods."

SK Foods also heralded an important message that POCA was as much an issue for corporate crime and white-collar crime as it is for those people you generally see profiting from crime in the community. As Deputy Commissioner Colvin says it is the drug trade that most people think about when you think about organised crime. In the matter of SK Foods, the AFP faced a heavily resourced and hostile opposition. "We made a conscious decision to say 'this is the type of matter that we believe Parliament intended the legislation to be used for'. We wanted to make sure that we were sending strong messages that criminal proceeds or profiting from crime wasn't just an issue for drug dealers – it was an issue for all walks of life and it was an issue for all levels of crime."

AFP Manager and Chief Counsel Proceeds of Crime Litigation David Gray says the SK Foods case provided a "huge challenge and an important test for Proceeds of Crime Litigation of our mettle as robust and professional litigators".

"We were seriously outgunned in resources by the combined legal forces employed by the US trustee, the receivers and the bank – but we held our own, and successfully demonstrated that we have the skills, knowledge and determination necessary to take on cases of this magnitude," Mr Gray said. He also said that the case demonstrated the value of litigators working closely with CACT investigators, without whose support would have made the case much more difficult.

Barrister representing the AFP Norman O'Bryan, Senior Counsel (SC), says that SK Foods has been "important for a number of reasons" in delivering several messages throughout the Australian community.

"Most significant is that it was the first occasion in which the Commonwealth had pursued the recovery of proceeds of crime in the context of a large corporate insolvency matter involving undoubted proceeds of crime," SC O'Bryan says.

AFP members restrain goods and cash deemed the proceeds of crime during operations.





An alleged offender is arrested under the *Proceeds of Crime Act*.

“It took a while for the respondents to accept they were undoubted proceeds of crime. Certainly, I’m not aware of an earlier occasion where the Commonwealth had taken action in that way.”

SC O’Bryan says it is also important because it was successful. “A very large amount of money was restrained so that from a financial outcome point of view it was a highly successful large piece of litigation.”

Even so, SC O’Bryan says it is particularly important for creating that awareness in the community about the reach of the POCA. In this, he includes even the liquidator, Sheahan Lock Partners.

“I don’t think many people in the legal community and very few in the commercial community have any real understanding of how widely applicable the POCA legislation is and how immediate its impact can be in circumstances like the SK Foods case. My suspicions



AFP members restrain a luxury vehicle deemed the proceeds of crime.



A Federal Agent processes items restrained under the Proceeds of Crime legislation.

are being borne out by comments that have been made to me by lots of very experienced people in the business world. People eyes, like John Sheehan's, for example, were opened up to this only quite recently.

"The potential scope of application of the Act is much broader than I think most lawyers understand it to be and certainly much broader than anyone in the business community understands it to be. I include amongst these people banks and other financiers that mix their monies with the monies of commercial people, who may have committed crimes, and thereby put themselves at risk."

Bad apples

Ironically, given the vast sums of money involved in the Salyer fortune – Scott Salyer pleaded guilty to knowledge of wrongdoing on just two of eight relatively minor charges in the United States.

John Sheahan says one count involved a cheque for US\$2000 and the other involved persuading a competitor to withdraw a more competitive 1 cent per pound on 2.5 million pounds of tomatoes – a profit of just US\$25,000. Yet, in the liquidation process that would follow, it would effectively cost Salyer his fortune and ultimately his freedom.

"I think it also sends a big message to professional practitioners, liquidators, receivers, administrators, lawyers, barristers and bankers that the AFP is serious," Mr Sheahan says. "Having got this successful result, the AFP will be looking much more closely at these sorts of transactions in the future. I think it will force practitioners to be far more aware of their obligations under the Act."



A luxury yacht is restrained under Proceeds of Crime legislation.

Our longest mission

The AFP and Australian law enforcement organisations commemorated 50 years of service to the United Nations Force in Cyprus in May 2014.

Cyprus has seen its fair share of trouble. It is the third largest and the third most populated island in the Mediterranean Sea. With just 100 kilometres of sea separating the island's city of Kyrenia from mainland Turkey, Cyprus is at a crossroad between the Middle East and Europe. Cyprus always has been a strategic landfall and this alone has brought invading armies to its comparatively small land surface over the centuries. Certainly, the 20th century has been no less turbulent for Cyprus. After being declared a Crown colony in

1925, the Cypriots began a period of rebellion against British control, which continued until their eventual independence in 1960. During that time there were two communities living in Cyprus – Greek and Turkish Cypriots.

As the surge for independence burgeoned in post-World War II Cyprus, the nationalist urge largely took the form of the Enosis movement – meaning a desire (by some Greek Cypriots) to be incorporated into the Greek state. Ultimately, integration with Greece was



Evacuees arriving in Nicosia in 1974 are embraced by relatives and friends.
Photo courtesy UN Photo by Yutaka Nagata.



Australian police arrive in Cyprus.

politically untenable due to a large Turkish Cypriot population. Even so, Cyprus did achieve independence in its own right on 16 August 1960, for the first time in 3500 years.

The Cypriot Constitution articulated a power-sharing arrangement between the Greek majority (estimated at about 80 per cent of the population) and Turkish Cypriots. To this end, Greek Cypriot Archbishop Mikhail Makarios became the first President of the Republic of Cyprus. Turkish Cypriot Dr Fazıl Küçük became the new nation's first Vice President at the same time.

However, proposed changes to the Cypriot Constitution in November 1963 subsequently brought conflict between Greek and Turkish Cypriots. As the international community tried in vain to resolve the situation, tensions worsened significantly in the following months.

As a result, the Cypriot Government requested international assistance. Inevitably, the United Nations Security Council adopted Resolution 186 (UNSCR186) on 4 March 1964 recommending "the creation, with consent of the Government of Cyprus, of a United Nations (UN) peacekeeping force in Cyprus". Thus, the United Nations Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP) was established.



Australian police officers Sergeant John Connelly, left, and Senior Constable Reginald Vandenberg depart Canberra as the advance party for the first contingent deployed to Cyprus.

Australia contributes

A total of 1600 Australian police officers have served in Cyprus since the beginning of the UN mission in April 1964. Of these, over 1,000 have been AFP members since its formation in 1979. However, Australia's initial involvement in Cyprus was by no means certain.

The British Government had approached its Australian counterpart informally in February 1964 to scope a military contribution should a Commonwealth peacekeeping force be deployed. Australia declined due to commitments in South East Asia. The Australian Government had also informed then UN Secretary-General U Thant of its decision and Australia was never formally asked to contribute military forces.

Even so, a later request by U Thant for a contribution to staff a UN Civilian Police (UNCIVPOL) force of up to 200 law enforcement members was accepted by Australia. An advance party of two officers was deployed in mid-May, followed by 38 officers arriving in Cyprus on 26 May 1964, for the first 12-month deployment. Deploying to Cyprus was a culture shock to the Australian officers. "We had no idea what we were going into," says retired AFP member (but then ACT Police – as it was known – Constable) Mick Richards. Pre-AFP, the Australian contingent was drawn from the Commonwealth Police and all state and territory police forces.

In 1964, he says, the Australians were mostly inexperienced 20-somethings. The main duties of the UNCIVPOL were to liaise with and assist the Cypriot police. UN police also worked closely with UNFICYP's



Australian police hold a parade in Cyprus



Commonwealth Police Officer Ian Hill on duty with Contingent 11.

military personnel. Joint patrols were conducted and the UNCIVPOL officers would also staff joint checkpoints. They conducted specialist investigations for which general UNFICYP staff did not have the training.

National contingents were deployed on a rotation basis to separate sectors dotted throughout the country. Australian Civilian Police (AUSCIVPOL) officers were initially deployed to Famagusta on the north-east coast of Cyprus. At that time the country was not yet separated into north and south but the Turkish Cypriot police had withdrawn from the joint Cypriot police force.

“Our main function was to visit both Greek and Turkish villages, check their welfare and when necessary inform UN headquarters of any matter that required attention,” Mr Richards said.

“We were very isolated, having no contact with the outside world, apart from radio contact with a UN Irish Army contingent stationed out of town. There were no newspapers or English speaking radio. The power came on from 6pm to 9pm,” he says.

The Cypriot society was very agricultural at the time.

“You would see donkeys blindfolded going round and round all day pumping water from wells. Men with their flocks of sheep would be out all day with a staff and they would pretty much sleep with their sheep in corrals at night. So it was a very primitive culture in the villages.”

Turkish invasion

An attempted military coup d'état against President Makarios on 15 July 1974 by the Greek Cypriot pro-Enosis group, EOKA-B, altered the situation in Cyprus to this day. Not only did the coup anger the Turkish Government, but it divided the Greek Cypriot population as well.

Claiming its right to defend Turkish Cypriots, on 20 July 1974, the Turkish military invaded Cyprus. A later Turkish offensive on 14 August seized about 40 per cent of northern Cyprus. The initial demarcation line between the military forces of both



Australian police officers search for the bodies of United Nations military personnel.



A UN police officer chats with a farmer in the Buffer Zone between Greek and Turkish Cyprus.

sides was drawn on the map at UN headquarters in green china graph pencil. This buffer zone between north and south has been known colloquially as the Green Line ever since.

Former police officer Ian Hill was deployed to Paphos station with AUSCIVPOL Contingent 11 at the time of the invasion. It was through Paphos that ousted President Makarios made his escape with the aid of the British. Mr Hill, now retired, was actually away from the station when the coup was conducted.

“I got back the next day,” Mr Hill says. “The situation was quite tense. The Greek Cypriots were taking sides politically among themselves after the coup. They had two sides – pro-Enosis and anti-Enosis – so they were fighting among themselves.

“Greek Cypriots were disappearing at road blocks because they happened to be on the wrong side. So it was a really volatile situation. The Turkish Cypriots were quite concerned because they were the ham in the sandwich. That sort of carried on until the morning of the Turkish invasion.”

During the invasion, an estimated 10,000 people were killed. A mass migration followed the invasion.



Kangaroo Hotel, Nicosia: Australian police are well regarded by the local population.

It is estimated that about one quarter of the Greek population was expelled or relocated from northern Cyprus. Within the year, about 60,000 Turkish Cypriots moved from south to north.

It was during this time that New South Wales policeman (and Vietnam veteran) Sergeant Ian Ward was killed when the vehicle he was traveling in hit a landmine. Sergeant Ward had arrived with the second half of Contingent 11 in November 1974 and had been posted to Paphos Station.

Less than a week later, he and fellow Australian policeman Sergeant John Woolcott were tasked to take a Turkish Cypriot family to the Turkish controlled area in the north of the island. It was on this drive when the vehicle they were travelling in detonated a landmine. Mr Hill says frantic enquiries were made to confirm it was a Paphos vehicle manned by Sergeant Woolcott and Sergeant Ward.

"A terrible feeling of loss enveloped the members when it was confirmed that Ian had been killed and John seriously wounded," Mr Hill says.

Post 1974

In the absence of a political settlement to the Cyprus problem, UNFICYP has remained on the island to supervise ceasefire lines, maintain a buffer zone, undertake humanitarian activities and support the good offices mission of the UN Secretary-General.

Retired AFP Commander Graham Taylor brings a unique perspective to Australia's 50-year deployment to Cyprus and the changes before and after the 1974 division. He was the third ACT Police officer to deploy as a young constable in 1966. In 1999, on his second deployment, he had the added perspective of being the police commander of the combined Australian and Irish civilian police contingents.

Much had changed in the 33 years since his first deployment. He says Turkish Cyprus was then not as economically strong as the Greek side "no doubt reflecting the then economic differences between Greece and Turkey".

By 1999 Greek south of Cyprus had become much more modern and Greek Nicosia bustled with activity and late-model cars. There were still 35,500 Turkish forces in the north and 14,500 Greek Cypriot national guards in the south. In terms of policing duties, in 1999 the international civilian police contingents now

assisted local Cypriot police and military peacekeepers in patrolling the Green Line between north and south.

“During my first tour, Australian police were located at Nicosia, Paphos and Kakopetria (south of the island). Now, police are located at various towns along the 180 kilometre distance of the buffer zone,” Mr Taylor says.

He adds there were also significant changes by 1999 that shaped how Australian law enforcement approached its overseas commitments. Chief among these was the formation of the AFP on 19 October 1979. By then the Commonwealth Police had assumed responsibility for providing all the personnel to UNFICYP, and they were all sworn into the AFP.

Another major change was the establishment of the AFP’s International Deployment Group (IDG) in 2004. The professionalism of IDG and the quality of the AFP has led to an international reputation for the organisation as a leading authority in preparing and staffing international missions.

The division of Cyprus remains and six AFP members deployed on 10 November 2013 as the Australian 105th contingent, making a total of 15 officers deployed at any one time. While they will quietly celebrate Australia’s 50-year anniversary in Cyprus – the AFP and former members deployed to UNFICYP will hold

celebrations and formal commemorations in Australia. The 106th contingent is due to deploy in May this year.

A weekend of events has been organised by the United Nations and Overseas Policing Association of Australia (UNOPAA) with support from the AFP on 23-25 May, 2014, and will include members of the ‘fighting first’ UNFICYP AUSCIVPOL contingent, and the AFP’s 15th and 16th UNPOL contingents. A commemorative dinner will be held in the Great Hall at Parliament House on 24 May which will formally recognise the 50 years of the Australian law enforcement involvement with the UNFICYP mission.

A UN Peacekeeper Commemoration Service will be held at the site of the Australian Peacekeeper Memorial in Canberra. Significantly, it will honour the commitment of police officers sergeant Llewellyn Thomas (South Australia Police Force), and New South Wales Police Force members Inspector Patrick Hackett and Sergeant Ward who paid the supreme price in their service to Australia in our longest peacekeeping mission, and who were posthumously awarded the Dag Hammarskjöld Medal. The Dag Hammarskjöld Medal is the award given by the UN to military personnel, police, or civilians who lose their lives while serving in a United Nations peacekeeping operation.

An observation post in Cyprus.





Improving lives through rule of law

New doctrine supports the AFP International Deployment Group in improving security, stability and governance in our region and beyond.

From the Timor-Leste to Papua New Guinea to the Solomon Islands to Tonga, the AFP has an important role supporting the Australian Government's national security and aid program. The AFP, through the International Deployment Group (IDG), currently has over 230 members deployed in overseas missions, most in the Indo-Pacific region.

Thousands of AFP appointees have served overseas in missions. The first deployment of Australian police was to Cyprus in 1964. Australian law enforcement has established an international reputation of professionalism and achieved a range of successes over the course of these deployments. Former police officer Mick Richards says of his deployment with the first contingent to Cyprus in 1964, "We had no idea what we were going into and no-one to advise us".

All that has changed with the AFP's recently released Strategic Framework for Police Development. For the first time, the IDG has captured, into a single framework, the collective wisdom from lessons learned across multiple international deployments. The new Strategic Framework aims to guide police development to ensure missions are consistent and are provided with evidence-based knowledge.

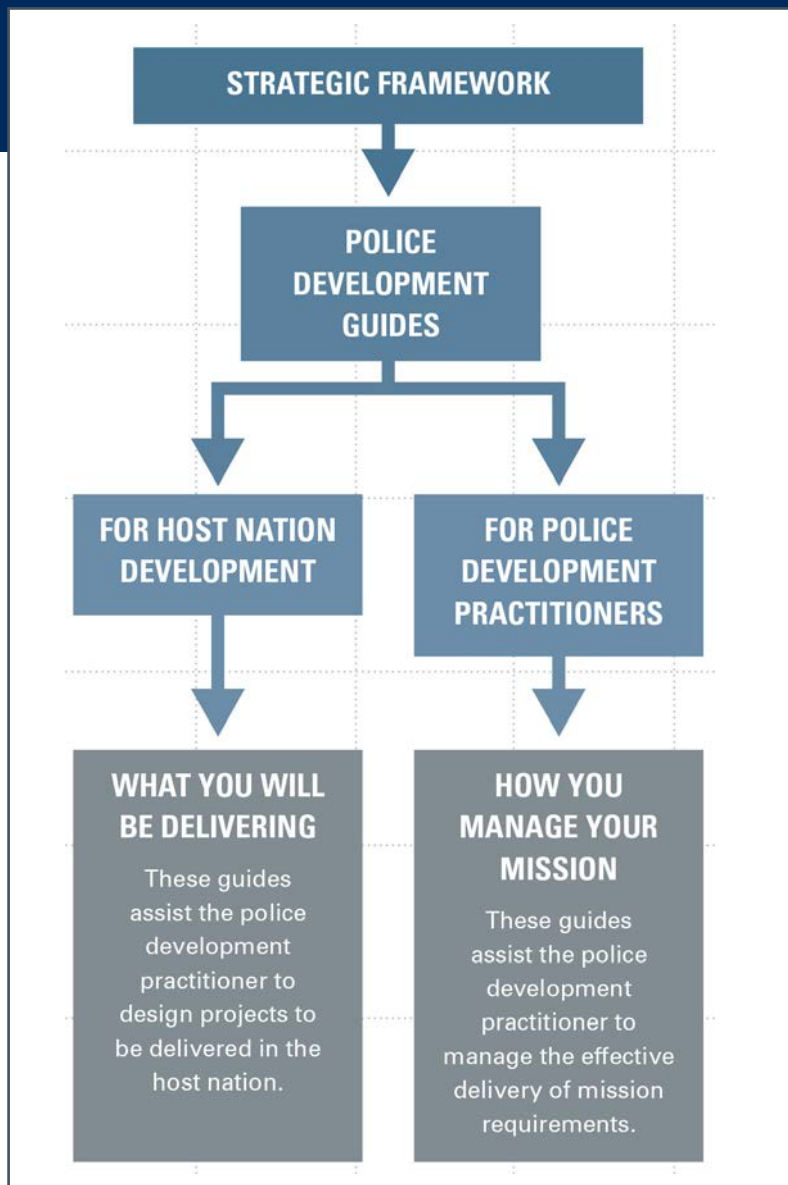
The specific focus may vary from mission to mission, but the overall aim remains the same. By supporting enhanced rule of law in developing and post-conflict countries, we are helping to improve security, support economic development and overcome poverty.

Foreign Affairs Minister Julie Bishop has spoken on several occasions about the need for Australia to continue to provide valuable assistance to the Indo-Pacific region. On 27 September 2013, during her maiden speech to the United Nations General Assembly, the Pacific Islands was used to illustrate Australia's role in the international community. The issues facing Pacific Island nations were in turn used to highlight the issues faced by the global community. Minister Bishop commended the work carried out by Australians in the Solomon Islands.

"When Australia led the Regional Assistance Mission to Solomon Islands 13 (sic) years ago," Minister Bishop said. "One of the first tasks the Mission faced was to restore peace and security ... early and decisive action which underpinned the peace that was built and maintained over the next ten years."

Nurturing legitimacy within the community and trust in its police force is critical in the development of rule of law.





The new Strategic Framework will guide the intent of AFP missions and will help ensure the right decisions are made at the right time. The framework allows the AFP to guide mission and program development based on the knowledge acquired through the AFP's past and current experiences. It also focuses on assisting AFP members to guide our policing partners to build community legitimacy and be accountable to the law and the communities they serve.

Supporting IDG excellence

International deployments take place in often uncertain, complex and volatile environments.

In recent years, there has been a shift in focus of IDG missions from peacekeeping and stability operations towards police development. This shift has provided the AFP with an opportunity to reflect and consolidate its approach based on years of international policing responses. Through the AFP's experience in international deployments, as well as significant academic research, the IDG has identified

the following common fundamental principles of police development:

- There is no 'one size fits all' solution
- It must involve an understanding of the local political and social environments
- Genuine partnering with counterparts is essential
- Training is not the only answer. Capacity building requires more than workplace training which is only one part of police development
- Any capacity building activity must be contextually appropriate and sustainable
- Simply transposing Australian or international systems is seldom the right solution
- Objectives need to be realistic and match the host nation's ability to absorb and sustain the changes
- Partnership must be based on local ownership
- Local systems and procedures must be understood and considered
- The end goal must be a sustainable, positive difference.

Understanding and applying the approach set out in the Strategic Framework helps to build accountable and effective police agencies in partner countries.

Defining police development

The definition of police development in the new Strategic Framework clearly expresses the strong link between the work of IDG and Australia's security and aid policy objectives.

The Strategic Framework explains that police development is about providing support to local police to build their capacity to provide sustainable, quality policing to their citizens. It develops operational capacity, enabling services and leadership skills that police services require to be accountable to their



New police housing in Solomon Islands is providing a solid foundation for stable policing.

citizens and to build and maintain the legitimacy required to support the delivery of the rule of law.

Related improvements in the security and justice sector are necessary pre-conditions for alleviating poverty and improving lives.

For societies recovering from conflict, establishing legitimate and accountable policing is essential to avoid further cycles of conflict. These cycles not only affect the country involved but also the broader international community.

The IDG's police development activities assist by supporting the development of police agencies in the critical areas of operational capacity, enabling services and leadership.

Maintaining peace is critical to police development. The Global Peace Index (GPI) reports that in 2012, controlling violence cost the global economy almost \$9.5 trillion, or 11 per cent of the global Gross World Product. The GPI states that if global violence could be reduced by 50 per cent it would generate enough money to:

- Repay the debt of the developing world (\$4.1 trillion)
- Fund the European Stability Mechanism (\$900 billion)
- Fund the Millennium Development Goals (\$60 billion).

The impact of chronic lawlessness in people's lives is equally disturbing. Of the 526,000 people that die annually from violence, 75 per cent of the total deaths (approximately 396,000) are from criminal and interpersonal violence. The Small Arms Survey 2012 concludes that conflict and weak institutions often creates opportunities for criminal activities to be carried out.

Similarly, a lack of law and order generates increased rates of interpersonal violence when offenders believe there is little chance of apprehension. A multi-national United Nations study released in September last year shows that, of the men who admitted to committing rape, the vast majority (71-97%) did not experience any legal consequences.

Partnerships

There are multiple Australian and international agencies involved in providing support to developing and post-conflict countries.

The AFP works in close partnership with other Australian Government agencies, international stakeholders, humanitarian organisations and local or community groups.

The AFP is tasked by the Australian Government to provide 'police services, and police support services in relation to



The new Strategic Framework details the process of review for police activities.

“Preventing sexual violence also requires us to recognise and address the nexus between sexual violence and weak rule of law”

establishing, developing and monitoring peace, stability and security in foreign countries'. This means there must be a clear understanding of the Government's foreign policy, ensuring that the IDG's objectives are consistent with

government direction. One of the IDG's key partnerships is with the Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade.

Designing successful police development programs

To be successful, police development programs must meet the effectiveness criteria for the Australian aid program: they must be relevant, effective, efficient and sustainable.

The IDG Police Development Process involves:

- Analysis – understanding the current state within the partner country, desired future state and the change required to achieve it
- Design – selecting from the range of possible activities defined in the IDG Service Delivery Guide in order to design a program that is relevant to the partner country context
- Implementation – implementing and managing programs using the AFP's corporate project management processes and consistent monitoring and reporting
- Evaluation – regularly evaluating programs to ensure they remain relevant, efficient and take account of cross cutting themes such as gender equality. This allows programs to be adjusted to ensure they remain effective and sustainable.

Adopting this new process also enables the IDG to more effectively report on aid delivery requirements.

It is important to consider 'cross cutting' issues, such as gender equality, anti-corruption and human rights, in the context of key international aid considerations including:

- The Fragile States Principles. A focus on state building as the central objective
- The Paris Declaration and Accra Agenda. A focus on the recipient nation having ownership, aligning programs to local objectives, harmonising actions of donors, focusing on results and mutual accountability.

IDG has redesigned and refined police development processes to align with aid delivery requirements and to deliver sustainability and support to international priorities, including women, peace and security.

This is an important example because women are particularly vulnerable to physical and sexual violence in post-conflict and developing communities. As Minister Bishop has stated: “Preventing sexual violence also requires us to recognise and address the nexus between sexual violence and weak rule of law ” and “throughout the Pacific we are supporting efforts to strengthen women's participation in policing through recruitment, retention, training and mentoring support”.

IDG programs are designed to deliver lasting results. Giving consideration to leadership, operational capacity and enabling services ensures that delivered projects have the underlying structures required to build sustainable capacity within the partner country, and make a lasting, positive difference.

Commitment strengthened

The AFP's increased commitment in Papua New Guinea is value adding to law enforcement outcomes in the country.

The arrival in Papua New Guinea of AFP members on 4 November 2013 was met with much fanfare. Traditional costumes, ceremony and formal parade heralded both their arrival and a new stage of the Papua New Guinea Australia Policing Partnership (PNG-APP). It was the perfect start to 'Phase IV' of what is a significantly enhanced bilateral law enforcement partnership. There are now a total of 75 AFP staff in PNG, including 13 in Lae, the second largest city in the country.

Phase IV of the PNG-APP is an important element in value adding to the development of the Royal Papua New Guinea Constabulary (RPNGC). It is the latest evolution of the RPNGC's modernisation program through training, construction and refurbishment of facilities. Previous assistance has also provided advisor support to the Bomana Police College, the newly created Office of Reform, Internal Affairs Directorate and the Fraud and Anti-Corruption Directorate. These roles will continue as previous phases of the AFP-APP are integrated into Phase IV.

The AFP now provides publicly visible advisory support in the cities of Port Moresby and Lae. While the AFP members don't have executive policing powers, they are in uniform and work alongside frontline RPNGC officers, providing supervision and leadership advice.

Phase IV is part of a broader joint understanding signed on 19 July 2013 where, in response to PNG's development priorities, Australia offered to enhance cooperation in the areas of health, law and order, education and infrastructure. The joint understanding notes that good law and order is a fundamental precondition in creating an environment where economic development and better service delivery can flourish.

In November 2013, in her address to the first wave of AFP staff in the expanded mission at the International Deployment Group in Canberra, PNG's Deputy High Commissioner to Australia Jacinta Warakai-Manua, said the new agreement is the latest example of a long history of cooperation between the two countries.



Phase IV of the Papua New Guinea-Australia Policing Partnership is a significant increase in the relationship between the AFP and the Royal Papua New Guinea Constabulary.



Deputy High Commissioner to Australia Jacinta Warakai-Manua addresses AFP members deploying to Papua New Guinea at a farewell ceremony in Canberra.



Teamwork: Superintendent Brad Morgan and Superintendent Awan Bawa continue the close partnership between the AFP and the Royal Papua New Guinea Constabulary.

“All governments recognise the importance of this assistance in providing a stable and peaceful environment and the vital role that law enforcement by the PNG police and AFP play in building a strong economy and prosperous society,” Mrs Warakai-Manua said.

Areas of focus for the AFP include community policing, station management and supervision, community liaison, traffic operations, criminal investigations and assisting with sexual offence investigations.

Mission Commander PNG-APP Alan Scott says the early stages of the expanded mission were focused on establishing relationships.

He says in mentoring and advising the RPNGC, the intent was to make them feel better about the job they do. “We have been overwhelmingly well received,” he says. “The RPNGC officers want to do a better job. It is about showing them that – while challenging – policing is very rewarding. Things are progressing



AFP members deploying to Papua New Guinea are farewelled in Canberra.

in the right direction. They are small steps but they are positive steps.”

Commander Scott says that while small in number, AFP officers can add significant value to operational effectiveness by working with key RPNGC counterparts in critical areas.

“We go out with them on patrols and advise in a whole range of policing duties,” he says. “We work in the stations with station management and help them with issues about running a station properly. We are also assisting at the front counters in police stations when members of the public come in with complaints. We are highlighting the benefits of correctly filling in an Occurrence Book and what follow-up might be needed.”

Commander Scott says the AFP is doing important work with the Criminal Investigations Division – particularly assisting the Sexual Offences Squad and analysing past briefs of evidence in the prosecutions area.

“We have been looking at failed briefs – issues in the past that haven’t worked. We have someone going through old briefs and trying to work out how they could have been better prepared and how the cases could have been more successful.”

Commander Scott says even small but key recommendations can have a dramatic result on operational effectiveness. He cites one example by an AFP team that noticed there was no detailed record kept of the people in custody at a particular police station. There was little knowledge transfer from one shift to the other. At shift changeovers the incoming supervisor didn’t know why people were detained, or whether they had any medical conditions.

AFP officers working at the station proposed that a whiteboard be introduced where basic details of people in custody could be recorded such as name, date of birth, why they were arrested, the date for release and any medical conditions. It was a simple but very effective initiative.

The RPNGC and AFP have reviewed the project and the concept is now being appropriated to all stations in the National Capital District.

In addition to obvious benefits pertaining to human rights, this strategy has the potential to help minimise civil litigation against the RPNGC and produce potential savings to the nation.

“This is a good example of where we have worked closely with the RPNGC to introduce a management



AFP members receive a traditional greeting on arrival in Papua New Guinea.



AFP Commissioner Tony Negus and Royal Papua New Guinea Constabulary Commissioner Tom Kulunga sign the formal agreement to enact Phase IV of the Papua New Guinea-Australia Policing Partnership.

Below: AFP Commissioner Tony Negus attends the formal arrival parade in PNG.





AFP members will mentor and advise at RPNGC stations in Port Moresby and Lae.



National Manager International Deployment Group Mandy Newton meets a local merchant during a visit to a market in PNG.

Below: Gender awareness is making markets a safer place for women in PNG.



technique that has been broadly accepted and implemented," Commander Scott said. "Within the human rights agenda, this is a significant change as it has the potential to influence RPNGC practices and professionalism."

Another important element of the AFP mission is the development of gender awareness within policing. The effort and success achieved by the AFP in overseas missions has earned it international respect. The lessons learned from these missions are now being employed in PNG.

Commander Scott says the market places are important to the livelihood of a lot of PNG citizens but they are also very dangerous. Many women who work in the markets have, for years, complained about the sexual violence and robberies that occur there.

"The RPNGC has established a police station in one of the main markets, and have female police officers staffing the station," Commander Scott said. "There are some pretty amazing police women here who take a lot of risks to be on their own in a police station."

He says it's a great initiative and the AFP has enhanced it by influencing regular beat patrols in the markets.

"We have encouraged officers from each of the stations to conduct proactive, highly visible patrols within the markets and surrounding areas.

"This initiative not only has the potential to positively influence the public perception of the RPNGC, we have also seen RPNGC officers more motivated and confident.

"As we see enhanced levels of public confidence in the police, it is likely we will see an increase in crimes being reported which weren't reported in the past. This potential increase in crime statistics can be seen as a positive move forward, but will also put more pressure on the RPNGC to attend to those reports."

Early results are flowing through to the community. Commander Scott says it is a positive sign for the mission – and for the community.

"Although we haven't made major reforms, it is just a subtle movement in the right direction where people are feeling safer, more comfortable and more confident in the police, and the police have more confidence in themselves."



The AFP marks the 20th anniversary to Mozambique in 2014.

AFP marks 20 years in Mozambique

The Deployment of AFP members to Mozambique in March 1994 followed many years of civil war that all but destroyed the country.

The Australians were one of the first contingents of UN civilian police to arrive in country in March 1994. Even though 14 months had passed since the first UN military personnel arrived, there was little infrastructure in place when the Australian police deployed.

In the midst of huge logistical challenges, the contingent was split into pairs and sent to a number of different regions, often far from the capital, Maputo.

In some cases AFP members set up police stations, engaging local translators to assist. Australian police often took on leadership roles far beyond their substantive rank.

Constable (now Commander) Rob Gilliland and Sergeant Rick Smeltink, members of the second AFP contingent, were posted to Nampula, in northern Mozambique.

Sergeant Smeltink says “I couldn’t believe it”.

“On arrival I was placed in the regional command centre...I went from the radio room, to the operations room, to being the commander in two weeks,” Sergeant Smeltink recalls.

Members had to be highly adaptable and resourceful. Conditions were tough, accommodation was very basic and food was either army ration packs, going over the border to Malawi or Zimbabwe for supplies,



The challenges in Mozambique have provided immense professional benefits to AFP members who have deployed there.

or running the gauntlet of local 'restaurants'. Water was not suitable for drinking and many members experienced serious bacterial infections and some contracted Malaria.

Land mines were a serious hazard. During the United Nations Operation in Mozambique (ONUMOZ), which ran from December 1992 to December 1994, a total of 26 UN personnel were killed, including two civilian police. Many of these, and countless injuries to local people, were caused by mines or improvised explosive devices left in situ after the conflict.

However, some members still consider themselves lucky to have deployed to Mozambique despite all the challenges and the risks they faced.

A number credit the experience with the sort of accelerated professional and personal development that could not have been achieved by any role they could have fulfilled at the time in Australia.



UN civilian police needed to be adaptable to overcome basic infrastructure.



NATIONAL POLICE REMEMBRANCE DAY

29 SEPTEMBER 2014



WE WILL REMEMBER





AFP

AUSTRALIAN FEDERAL POLICE

